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## THE PARALLAXES OF THREE LONG-PERIOD VARIABLES

In the April number of this Journal parallaxes were communicated for T *Cassiopeiae* and R *Trianguli;* since then parallaxes have been determined for three other long-period variables, viz.:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| R Virginis | $\pi$ rel. | $= +0''.010$ | $\pm 0''.004$ |
| R Can. Ven. | " | $= -0\ .010$ | $\pm 0\ .002$ |
| X Ophiuchi | " | $= \ \ 0\ .000$ | $\pm 0\ .007$ |

Including *o Ceti* we now have parallaxes for six stars of this type. The absolute magnitude has been computed according to three different formulae[1] on the assumption that it is the same for all six stars; the mean result is

$$\overline{M} \text{ maximum} = +1.7$$
$$\overline{M} \text{ minimum} = +6.7$$

These values are based on the apparent magnitudes given in *Harvard Annals*, **57**, 202, supplemented by data kindly furnished by Mr. Leon Campbell. By using these same magnitudes, Gyllenberg's[2] value for the mean absolute magnitude of 40 objects of this class, based on proper motions, reduces from $\overline{M}$ maximum $= -0.6$ to $+0.2$. The agreement is as good as might be expected from material which in both cases is only too scanty.

A. VAN MAANEN.

## A FAINT STAR WITH LARGE PROPER MOTION

Two plates of the region of Lalande 32324 = Burnham's G.C. 8099, taken in 1921, were compared with two plates taken in 1916; they revealed a star 4′.0 east, and 11′.6 south of Lalande 32324, showing a considerable proper motion. The position for 1900.0 is

$$\alpha = 17^h 34^m 30^s; \quad \delta = +61^\circ 45'$$

The photographic magnitude as derived from star-counts and Table IV of *Publications of the Astronomical Laboratory at Groningen*, No. 27, is 11.8.

The proper motion, measured by Gingrich, is

$$\mu\alpha = +0''.235; \quad \mu\delta = -0''.525$$

or

$$\mu = 0''.575 \text{ in } p = 155^\circ 53'$$

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[1] *Physica*, **1**, 197-199, 1921.

[2] *Arkiv for Mat., Astr., och Fysik*, **14**, No. 5, 1918.